5. D. 4189-92—L. M. 7-36-22, dated 6—7th January 1937.
6. A. F. 284-5—L. M. 21-38-2, dated 7th January 1939.
7. A. F. 7144-5—C. S. 46-40-5, dated 10th April 1941.
8. A. F. 662-3—C. S. 85-42-7, dated 5th August 1943.

With the increase in the number of Land Mortgage Societies from 65 to 75 and the gradual extension of the Land Mortgage Scheme to 73 taluks and 3 sub-taluks, the Central Land Mortgage Bank is reported to be in need of additional funds to finance a large number of transactions involved as well as to meet the demand for loans already sanctioned and the loans that may be sanctioned in respect of pending and future applications.

The bank has accordingly requested permission to float the eighth series of debentures of the value of rupees 10 lakhs carrying interest at 3 per cent per annum free of income-tax and redeemable at par not later than 20 years from the date of floatation, Government guaranteeing the repayment of principal and interest and promising to subscribe to the extent of two lakhs in this issue.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, while forwarding the proposals of the President of the bank, has reported that according to the bye-laws of the bank, debentures of the value of rupees 30 lakhs may be raised by that institution and has recommended the acceptance of the proposals of the bank subject to the condition that Rs. 20,500 be redeemed by the bank by the end of December 1945 as promised by the President of the bank.

In the circumstances represented, Government are pleased to direct that the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., be permitted to float the eighth series of debentures of the value of rupees 10 lakhs subject to the condition stated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies carrying interest at 3 per cent per annum and redeemable at par not later than 20 years from the date of floatation, Government guaranteeing the repayment of the principal and interest and agreeing to subscribe in this issue to the extent of rupees 2 lakhs limiting the same to the extent of the public subscription falling short of the full value of the issue.

The debentures will not be free from income-tax and should be issued from time to time up to the extent necessary and according to the needs, to guard against accumulation of large and idle funds in the bank.

The debentures are exempt from stamp duty. The bonds shall be deemed to be negotiable instruments to which the provisions of the Mysore Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917, apply and shall be included amongst securities in which a trustee may invest trust funds under any law for the time being in force in Mysore.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Passes orders reviewing the report on the working of the Food Supplies Department during the year ended June 1945.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. nil, dated the 17th October 1945, from the Director of Food Supplies, submitting the report on the working of the Food Supplies Department during the year ended June 1945.

ORDER NO. S. D. 7683-702—A. 28-45-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH APRIL 1946.

Recorded.

2. *Administration.*—Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, M.A. (Hons), continued to be the Director of Food Supplies till the 7th October 1944, from which date he went on leave. Mr. K. Srinivasan, B.Sc., Special Officer, Food Supplies, acted as Director till the 11th November 1944, when Mr. G. Sundara Rao, B.A., assumed charge as Director and Mr. K. Srinivasan was appointed as the Additional Director of Food Supplies.

3. *Procurement of Foodgrains.*—As the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1943, applied only to the harvest of 1943, the new "Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1944" was promulgated, making provision for the acquisition not only of the harvest of 1944 but also of subsequent harvests.

The quantities of foodgrains acquired under the above order up to the end of the year under report were as under:—

			Pallas
1.	Paddy	...	1,872,235
2.	Ragi	...	568,083
3.	Jola	...	53,911
4.	Wheat	...	462
5.	Other millets	...	19,138

4. *Imports from outside.*—The following quantities of foodgrains were imported from outside the State up to the end of June 1945:—

			Tons
1.	Rice (including broken rice)	...	29,604
2.	Millets	...	5,354
3.	Wheat	...	10,109½
4.	Wheat products	...	4,218
5.	Pulses	...	3,219

5. *Distribution of Foodgrains.*—The distribution of foodgrains was arranged for through Government depots, co-operative societies and depots run by village panchayets and municipalities, except in the rationed areas where private merchants were licensed to deal in rationed articles under strictly controlled conditions. The number of depots selling foodgrains was 1,610 as under:—

Government depots	...	307
Village Panchayet depots	...	636
Co-operative Society depots	..	624
Municipal depots	...	43
		1,610

In addition to the direct distribution of foodgrains to consumers through the depots, arrangements were made through large employers of labour, organised departmental stores, and planters to supply foodgrains required by their labour. Bulk supplies were also made to the Mysore State Railway which had its own organisation for the distribution of foodgrains to its employees.

Rationing.—Statutory rationing was extended to Davangere and Harihar towns. Preliminary action to introduce regular rationing into Chikmagalur, Channapatna and Mandya towns was also completed during the year under review. The scale of rations continued to be the same as during 1943-44 except for the addition of one-fourth pavu of wheat or wheat products per day, between the end of November 1944 and April 1945, which was however suspended from May 1945 onwards in the case of "B" class card-holders whose staple diet is millets.

6. *Storage of Foodgrains.*—Private buildings taken on rent having been found inadequate for the storage of the large quantities of foodgrains that came into the possession of Government through acquisition in the State or imports from outside, it became necessary for Government to take up the construction of godowns. The construction of three godowns one each at important rail-heads of Bhadravati, Sagar and Shimoga was sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 1,65,000. These were in various stages of progress at the end of the year. Six rat-proof military type structures known as twin "Nissen huts" having a floor space of 108×75 square feet each, were purchased from the British Military Authorities at a total cost of Rs. 47,500. Five of these have been installed near the Bangalore City Railway Station, the remaining one being lent to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

7. *Preservation of Foodgrains.*—It is observed from the report that the Foodgrains Preservation Committee met 12 times during the year and that the work of sanitation and pest control, and the periodical fumigation of godowns received attention and that experiments were carried out regarding the processing of paddy and the best methods of fumigation without affecting the edibility or wholesomeness of the grain. Government desire to emphasise the importance of regular and frequent inspections of storage godowns by the officers concerned.

8. *Sugar, Jaggery, Kerosene and other Miscellaneous Controlled Articles.*—In addition to the principal foodgrains, the procurement and distribution of which forms the main concern of the Food Department, the control of the commodities noted below also came under the purview of the department :—

Sugar.—The total quantity of sugar produced by the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., during the season ending the 19th May 1945, was 17,322 tons, of which 5,664 tons were exported from the State, leaving a balance of 14,072 tons for consumption in the State, including 2,414 tons in stock at the commencement of the season.

Jaggery.—As jaggery was found to be in surplus and large stocks were available in the market, all restrictions regarding movement of jaggery within the State were removed and a quantity of 3,250 tons was allowed to be exported from the State.

Kerosene.—There was an improvement in the supply of kerosene, the releases to the State having been increased by 9 per cent of the 1941 supplies.

9. *Other Controlled Commodities.*—The department continued to exercise control over the export of tamarind, chillies, coriander, potatoes, onions, sweet potatoes, vegetable oils and oil seeds of all kinds. For this purpose the above commodities were classified as (1) articles in respect of which the State is deficit, (2) articles which are surplus in the State, *viz.*, groundnut seed, cotton seed, tamarind, horsegram, gingelly or "achellu." The export of the articles coming under the first category was absolutely prohibited and that of articles under the second category limited to the surplus available. It is observed from the report that the Director of Food Supplies has addressed the Industries and Commerce Department in the matter of encouraging the oil crushing industry, so that all the gingelly oil seed produced in the State may be crushed in the State and only the oil exported from the State. The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to take necessary action in this direction early.

10. *Fuel Supplies.*—To prevent the recurrence of the fuel crisis that occurred during the early part of 1944 in Bangalore City, the supply and distribution of fuel and charcoal was taken over by Government and a Special Officer for Fuel Supplies was appointed. Reserves were built up and distribution through Government depots, co-operative societies and licensed dealers was arranged. When the position had been brought under control, the procurement of firewood was entrusted to a private company and the arrangement is stated to be working satisfactorily.

11. *Food Councils and Food Wardens.*—The several Food Councils in the State met at intervals and extended their help and co-operation in the day to day administration of food problems.

12. *Cattle, Sheep and Goats.*—The Food Supplies Department was also entrusted with the work of regulating the movement of cattle from the State to the adjoining areas, which in normal times used to get their supplies from Mysore. Owing to the depletion of the cattle wealth of the State on account of mortality due to rinderpest and the demands of the Army stationed in Mysore, Major Simpson, retired Superintendent of the Veterinary Department, was placed on special duty to review the cattle position in the State and suggest the means of arresting further depletion and improving the cattle wealth of the State. The Government have since passed orders on his report prohibiting the slaughter of cows and buffaloes below 15 years of age and of bulls, bullocks and he-buffaloes below 10 years of age. The export of cattle, sheep and goats from the State is controlled by permits and is limited to the quotas sanctioned by Government.

The export of poultry from the State was prohibited except under permits issued by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

The Joint Defence Co-ordination Committee and the Combined Cattle Board.—Both the above bodies were set up by the Government of India and the Director of Food Supplies represented the State on them. The Joint Defence Co-ordination Committee dealt with measures for co-ordinating the purchase of protective foodstuffs for the use of the military in civil markets. On the recommendation of this committee, the purchase of fresh milk by contractors for supplies to military camps within the limits of the Bangalore City Municipality and five miles beyond was prohibited by the Army authorities to relieve the strain on fresh milk supply to the citizens. Vegetables in surplus with the Military were released for civilian consumption at low prices. A sub-committee of the Joint Defence Co-ordination Committee was formed for the Mysore State, of which the Director of Food Supplies was the Chairman, and having on it representatives of the Southern Army Headquarters in Bangalore, the Civil and Military Station and the Regional Food Commissioner, Madras Region, to consider problems relating to restrictions on the slaughter of cattle and the supplies of fuel, potatoes, onions, etc., to the Army. On the recommendation of this sub-committee, surveys of the potato and minor crops were conducted and supplies to the Army were regulated on the basis of these surveys.

13. *Standard Cloth.*—The Director of Textiles in Mysore continued to be in charge of the Standard Cloth Scheme as Secretary to the Standard Cloth Advisory Committee functioning under Food Supplies Department. This arrangement was continued till the 14th November 1944, when the Director of Textiles was appointed as Chairman of the Standard Cloth Advisory Committee and in sole administrative charge of the scheme.

Including the balance of the previous year, 10,293,665 yards of standard cloth were offered for sale, of which 8,638,420 yards were sold during the year through Government depots, Co-operative Societies and licensed cloth dealers of repute.

14. Government are glad to observe that the administration of the department during 1944-45 was satisfactory.

C. E. NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.*
(Food Supplies.)

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Sanctions the amendment of Clause II of Rule 10 of the rules of the Official Branch, Life Insurance Department.

READ—

Letter No. A. V. G. 321, dated the 5th March 1946, from the Secretary, Mysore Government Life Insurance Department, stating that the minimum amount for which a paid-up policy has to be issued is not specified in Rule 10, Clause II, as in Rule 11-A where the minimum is fixed at Rs. 50 and requesting sanction, in the circumstances mentioned, for amplifying Clause II of Rule 10 of the official branch suitably.

ORDER NO. FL. 8174-5—G. F. 17-45-14, DATED BANGALORE, THE 15TH MAY 1946.

The proposal is approved.

The following shall be added at the end of Clause II of Rule 10 :—

"Subject to the condition that the minimum amount for which a paid-up policy could be issued shall be Rs. 50."

B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, *Finl. Secy.*

Continuance of the grant of Dearness and High Price Allowances to certain employees of Government.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 4152-4215—S. & A. 160-44-1, dated 27th March 1945, sanctioning the grant of Dearness and War Allowances to certain employees of Government.

ORDER NO. FL. 8247-8310—S. & A. 129-45-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH MAY 1946.

Government direct that the allowances sanctioned in the Government Order read above be continued till the end of December 1946 and that as the war is officially over, the War Allowance be termed in future as High Price Allowance.

B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, *Finl. Secy.*

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